Continuation of the Discussion in the

AND DEFENSE ATTACK

Senator Ingalls's Powerful, Incisive Rhetoric.

SENATOR HOAR'S FACTS

The Bill Finally Passes by a Vote of 44 to 16.

resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 181) granting a pension to ex-soldiers and sailors manual labor, and providing for pensions to giddy dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and age or from," so as to read :

fering from the infirmities of age or from mental or | sioner of Pensions, physical disability not the results of their own vici-

Senator Berry said that whatever difference 700,000 must certainly cost more than \$200,- sponse in the South. They know what it is 000,000 more, which would make the grand to- popular to say at home. total \$300,000,000 a year.

guage of the bill to reach this result.

on Pensions in reporting the bill. It had [Laughter and applause in the galleries.] seemed to him, however, that there was a dissulting from the infirmities of age and those of the Senate require that order shall be prewith members of the medical profession con- that those rules are enforced. firmed this opinion.

son is so aged as not to be able to perform man- in this body, any language of the bill. Senator Wilson wanted to make the language

Senator Sherman interrupted the debate to

make a correction of some remarks of Senator Beck in regard to the coinage of silver. Senator lugalls called for a reading of the favor of the bill. He said, in opening his

is a courteons and courageous antagonist. I son for their utterances. have waited for his return. The day following this debate the discussion turned rather upon the infirmities of the tariff than upon the infirmities of age. Thereafter the Senate adjourned over, and this is the first convenient opportunity that I have had to address myself

to the bill under consideration. To whatever degree the Senator from Missouri saw fit to criticize with indignity and to asperse with personal allusion a colleague upon the floor who was not present, I shall not imitate that had example, but confine myself, so far as he is concerned, to what has been disclosed in his autobiography.

The Scantor from Missouri was born in

A STATE THAT DID NOT SECEDE from the Union-the State of Kentucky. His autobiography shows that he represented in the Confederate House of Representatives for two years, and in the Schate of the Confederate States for one year, the State of Missouri. The State of Missouri did not secode, Mr. President, and while I have no doubt that the Confederate House of Representatives and the Confederate Senate were the judges of the election, the qualifications, and the returns of their own members, it would be a special gratification to the bistorian to know upon what conditions and by what methods a member of the Confederate House of Representatives or of the Confederate Senate could have been admitted from the State of Missouri, that never seceded from the Union. I do not propose, however, to push my investigation into the subject of his right to represent that State in the Confederate Senate so far as to move to refer his credentials to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It is a matter of ancient history.

Nor, sir, do I allude to this matter in any disparagement to the Senator from Missouri any more than I do to the same fact in the hiscory of the Sounter from Kentucky Mr. Blackpurn] who sits now before me, and who with a great deal of profusion of speech rose and decounced the "superloyalty" of the Grand army of the Republic, criticizing them as a horde of beggars thrusting their demands into the Senate. I do not speak in derogation either of the honor or the courage or the integrity of that Senator. I allude to it as a matter of history only, and for the purpose of showing, so far as I may that in their devotion to the South and to the Southern Confederacy the Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from Missouri cannot be suspected of insincerity. No flag of State allegiance summoned them to cast their fortunes with the South. No phantom of State sovereignty allured them, as it did so many others, into that turrible catastrophe. No, sir; they went because they wanted to go. They went because they believed that slavery was better than liberty; because they believed that secession was better

It is a little singular, however, that for some subtle and incomprehensible reason the Confederates from Union States area little more prononneed, a little more aggressive, and a little more violent in their denunciations of the North, of the Union armies, of the veterans of the Gund Army of the Republic, than those who had the excuse to which I have referred of following their States into the vortex of secession. So it is that upon every occasion when debate affords the opportunity the Senator from Missouri, born in a Union State, a citizen of a Union State by adoption, rises here and eulogizes the exploits of the Confederate armies, extols their achievements, and by irresistible inference degrades, belittles and sneers at the Union armies and their friends and

So, in the debate on Wednesday last, the Senator from Missouri rises and says: When Gen. Lee surrendered at Appointation there were but 8,000 muskets.

When Gen. Lee surrendered at Appomattox there were but 8,000 muskets left of that splendid army which had fought the world in arms and had been went into that terrible strife of 125 and 180 men but 10 or 12 returned back to their kindred and homes. The South to-day is filled with maimed and crippled soldiers, who, amid shot and shell and saber- | to unvail a monument to stroke, fought for their honest convictions as men

have seldom fought before. They ask no pensions, sneeringly said the Senator from Missouri. The Federal soldiers are asking for pensions, but the gallant survivors of the Confederate armies have asked for no pensions!

God be thunked-Said the Scuator from Missouri, growing de-

God be thanked, they would not take them. They are not in almhouses, and no man has ever seen one of them begging for bread.

souri must certainly have

BEEN MADE WITH HIS FANCY. It dizzies the arithmetic of the imagination to understand upon what volume of statistics be founded his amazing and incredible statement that there were but 8,000 survivors of the Confederate armies at the surrender at Appomattox. If that Senator would pluck a few of the plumes from the dazzling tail of his imagination and stick them into the wings of his judgment, he would fly a bolder, a more direct, and accurate

The official reports show that from the 29th day of March, 1865, to April 9 of that year there were captured of Gen. Lee's army 49,485 men in arms, and that on that fatal day for the Confederacy, when God failed to bless their cauge, as the Senator from Missouri said he hoped He would have done, there were taken, in addition to those who had been previously captured and paroled, 27,416 men in arms, making a total, instead of 8,000 men with muskets who were avenging and triumphant forces of the North and the broken and shattered remnants of the Confederacy, of 73,911 men in arms. Yet the unborn shall in this fair land hold your memory Senator from Missouri, in his eagerness, his sacred and point with pride to your lofty and stainavidity to belittle, undignify, and humiliate The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, the North, and to extol and praise and exaggerate the achievements and the numbers of the South, diminishes that number of 73,911 to who are incapacitated for the performance of less than 8,000. His mathematics are certainly

There is but one parallel to the extraordinary sailors, the pending question being on the inaccuracy of this statement, and that is the amendment proposed by Mr. Wilson (Iowa), other allegation in his speech that out of the which was that section 2, line 5, after the word | 2,300,000 Union soldiers more than one-half "from," to insert the words "the infirmities of | had applied for pensions, a statement that would have been refuted by the simplest in-And who are now or who may bereafter be suf- spection of the latest return of the Commis-

As I said, Mr. President, I do not attempt, aspersion, the slightest imputation by the re- of the occasion; and coming nearer, I think, of opinion might have existed as an effect of motest inference upon the honor and patriotism the amendment if adopted, there could be no of either the Senator from Kentucky or the question that it would make it a service-pen- | Senator from Missouri who does not honor us sion bill. Senator Manderson had estimated | with his presence. I mention these things for that there were yet a million soldiers living | the purpose of saying that I have no doubt who served in the army. Of that number they fully and thoroughly represent the cou- for 20 years have been buried in our hearts, has about 30 per cent., something less than 309,000, victions, the feelings, the purposes, and the inare on the pension-rolls. If these 300,000 cost | tentions of their constituencies. They know the Government \$80,000,000 a year, the other | what sentiments will awaken an answering re-

When the Senator from Missouri alludes to Senator Manderson said that he had reached the efforts which are being made by the Rethe same conclusion as Senator Berry, but the | publicans in this body to afford pensions to the motives that prompted were entirely different. | dependent, indigent, and suffering survivors He would not vote for the amendment, yet he | of the Union armies now enrolled in the Grand believed that if there was a case where an ex- Army of the Republic as an attempt by caudisoldier by reason of the infirmities of age is in- | dates for the Presidency to bid for the soldier capacitated for manual labor and dependent vote, the Senator from Kentucky will pardon upon himself for self-support, such ex-soldier | me when I say that I have no doubt speeches should be pensioned. He did not think, how- like those which he made, and which the Senaever, that it was necessary to change the lan- | tor from Missouri repeated, were intended to bid for the Confederate vote; and they will get Senator Wilson said that he had no disposition | it every time. It is a center shot. Appeals to interfere with the purpose of the Committee | like that strike the buil's-eye and ring the bell,

The Presiding Officer. The Senator from the injurious Yankee down. tinction existing between the incapacities re- | Kansas will suspend one moment. The rules resulting from disability, and his consultation | served in the galleries, and the Chair will see

Senator logalis. I have never heard, Mr. Senator Manderson submitted that if a per- President, during the 15 years that I have been ual labor, such person is clearly within the like those avowed by the Senator from Mis- in New York or Brooklyn, and in this same | the Committee on Pensions when that bill was quarter in the Democratic party. Time and of the bill broad enough to cover the various | time again have I heard those same sentiments distinctions that have been established in the reiterated and repeated here. If they were obnoxious to any sentiment of the Southern States, why should we not have heard some heart of the patriotic North rises in indignation, amendment and made an eloquent argument in and never a word of protest spoken by any Democratic Senator North or South. No. Mr. President, they know the sentiments, they I regret, Mr. President, that the Senator know the convictions, they know the emotions from Missouri [Vest] is not present to-day. He of the people behind them, and that is the rea-

WHY WAS IT

that when the last appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who by one of the strange caprices of history now agreed to against his protest and his efforts, rose in this Chamber and said that he would resent as a personal affront any imputation upon the honor, the integrity, or the patriotsm of Jefferson Davis as a personal insult to himself-why was it that when he said he had no doubt Jefferson Davis would occupy a niche in history by the side of John Hampden and George Washington, no Democratic Senator, North or South, rose to repudiate and disavow it? Yet the moment that any Republican Senater or any editor of any Northern newspaper or any organ of the Grand Army of the Repubie talks about the Union army, the grandeur of its achievements, the obligations and duties of the Nation toward its members, we are charged with waving the ensanguined undergarment, raking up the ashes of sectional strife, and appealing to partisan hatred and wrong and malice. It is time that the twenty-four Confederates who constitute twenty-four thirtysevenths of the Democratic members of the Senate should understand how the people of the

North feel about these matters. They did, as they are going to vote for again, Grover Cleveland, under compulsion. They thought they could fool the Northern people by voting for a Union soldier, but they did not. We understand very well what the voting for Gen. Hancock meant. It was just the same as voting for Horace Greeley. You have been engaged in illicit intercourse with all the degraded elements of the North for the last 25 years. Horace Greeley! The Democratic party at-

tempting to delude the North by nominating and voting for Horace Greeley to show that they were reconstructed, that they would fain fill their bellies with the husks that the swine did eat, and they could not; and then the Senator from Alabama rises and assures us with a suffusion of patriotic loyalty that they voted for Hancock. Why, Mr. President, we understand why they voted for Hancock. We know why Hancock was nominated. We know why that other ally of the Confederacy, George B. McClellan, was nominated, who had just declared that the war was a failure after he had been trying for two years to make it so. No, Mr. President, these pretensions are altogether too diaphanous. They require to have the drapery removed for an instant.

But I am not quite through with this aspect of the question yet. In 1886, on the first day of May of that year, less than two years ago, there was in the city of Atlanta, in Georgia,

A GREAT HISTORIC OCCASION. than union; because they believed the Stars A statue to one of our former associates in this have ceased to be a conspirator; I doubt whether and Bars were more worthy of a patriot's alle- | body was to be unvailed, a man whom I hon- | in some hidden and secluded receptacle, at least giance than the Stars and Stripes; because they | ored, and whom we all respected. Upon that | in the sanctuary of my soul, I had not kept the believed that Jefferson Davis was more enti- occasion the venerable Ex-President of the Stars and Stripes enshrined, and hoped that the tled to respect and confidence than Abraham | Confederacy was invited to be present. It was | day might again dawn when it should be the Lincoln. They went South, they allied their a day that will never be forgotten in the annals symbol of the glory and the emblem of the fortunes with the Confederacy because they of the South. They flocked to that city as men | power of a united country. I doubt whether I preferred to do so, and their sincerity cannot | go to a banquet or as doves flock to their win- | ever should have believed that slavery was dows. They-

Came as the winds come, when Forests are rended: Came as the waves come, when

Navies are stranded. The city was decorated with the Confederate emblem, brought out to make a Confederate holiday, and an orator was selected to give voice to the sentiments of the inhabitants of the lost Confederacy; not in 1866, but in 1886, 20 years after the surrender at Appomattox, and 20 years after we had been told that the South in good faith had accepted the results of the war and desired to come in under the old flag and obtain the necessary appropria-

tions. [Laughter.] I have the oration delivered by the speaker upon that occasion; not a garbled and mutilated extract printed in a Northern paper, but the corrected copy printed in the paper that the orator himself edita, I believe. Therefore it is entitled to credence; it is authentic and authoritative. It may be, perhaps, instructive If the Senator had been there there would and enteriaining, in view of what we hear have been eight thousand and one. [Laughter.] about the reconstruction of the South, their repentance, their desire to co-operate with the North in accomplishing the great results of our destiny under the Constitution of the Union, battered and beaten back by overwhelming numbers for four long years. Out of companies that passing upon your patience I will, with as

BENJAMIN HARVEY HILL.

The orator said: Had the great man whose memory is perpetuated n this marble chosen of all men one witness to his onstancy and his courage, he would have chosen the honorable statesman whose presence honors this platform to-day. Had the people of Georgia chosen of all men one man to-day to aid in this sacred duty, and, by the memories that invest him about to give deeper sanctity to their work, they would have chosen Jefferson Davis, first and last I am not surprised that we have witnessed the

President of the Confederate States.

The computation of the Senator from Mis- I can understand it; in a certain sense I honor | sented for action either in the Senate or House it, because he spoke what I believe were the of Representatives. honest, truthful and courageous sentiments of done in this debate.

It is good, sir-He continued-[turning to Mr. Davis] for you to be here. Other leaders have had their triumphs. Conquerors have won crowns, and honors have been piled on the came man to more loving people. Never conqueror

wore prouder diadem than the deathless love that crowns your gray hairs to-day. Never king in-habited more splendid palace than the millions of brave hearts in which your dear name and fame are forever enshrined. Speaking to you, sir, as the | I doubt if they have actually paid \$290,000, inson of a Confederate soldier who scaled his devo-tion with his life—holding kinship through the priceless heritage of his blood to you and yours turned toward the grave, and the new generation througing eagerly to take the work that falls unfinished from their hands-here in the auspicious in the final crash and collision between the present, across which the historic past salutes a torious future, let me pledge you that the love we bear you shall be transmitted to our children and our children's children, and that generations yet less life.

My countrymen-

He continued-[turning to the crowd] let us teach the lesson in this old man's life, that defeat hath its glories no less than victory. Let us declare that this outcast from the privileges of this great Government is the uncrowned king of our people, and that no Southern man, high or humble, asks greater glory than to bear with him heart to heart the blame and the burden of the cause for which he stands unpardoned. In dignity and honor he met the responsibilities of our common cause. With dauntless courage he faced its charges. In obscurity and poverty he has for 20 years borne the reproach of our enemies and the obloquy of defeat.

And as if this were not enough, as if eulogy nor do I intend to cast the slightest personal | had not been exhausted, he rises to the hight THE FRONTIER OF SACRILEGE,

> the boundary line of blasphemy, than ever man came before, he said: This moment-in this blessed Easter week-that witnessing the resurrection of these memories, that given us the best Easter that we have seen since with sunshine the shortening end of a path that has long been dark and dreary. Georgians, countrymen, soldiers, and sons of soldiers, and brave Jefferson Davis that he is at home among his

> I do not propose to rehearse what that diseulogized said in his reply, except in one single illustrious man whose statue was that day bethat occurred in Congress. He said-

He had nothing to ask, but he had much to give, and when I was the last from the South who could excite any expectation of benefit, it was Hill whose voice rose triumphant in the Senate and mashed

now in Florence. Yet, Mr. President, before the lilies of that Easter were faded,

The funeral baked meats Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables,

souri and the Senator from Kentucky from any | year of our Lord 1886, this same orator, who | reported and passed. It was declared that Jefferson Davis was the uncrowned king of the Southern people, and that no more glorious Easter had arisen since Christ died on Calvary than that which gave them the opportunity of renewing their devotion to him and disavowal of them? Why are they repeated | the ideas that he represented, made a pilgrimhere iterum iterumque, ad nauseam, until the age to the North, and at the New England dinner in the city of New York poured out his treacle, cold cream, honey, and maple sirup all over the North, declaring that the South had been wandering in a far country, that they were anxious to return to the home of their fathers, his neck, and put shoes on his feet, and a ring on his finger, and said, "Lo, this my son that was lost is found."

But some protested, in the language of the Scripture, as the elder son who had not wasted his substance with harlots complained that the sits in judgment upon those great constitu- father had killed the fatted calf, although tional amendments that were adopted and "Thou never gavest me a kid that I might make merry with my friends."

When was that orator sincere, Mr. President? When did he speak the sentiments, the feelings, and convictions of the Southern people, when he delivered that oration on the 1st day of May, 1886, in Atlanta, in the presence of applauding thousands, or when he went up to the New SPILLED GIL AND WINE

all over the American people?

If our friends who are opposing this dependeut pension bill imagine that I entertain any for the course they pursue, they are mistaken. I do not very well understand how they can act in any other way. I have sometimes thought have been had the result of the conflict been Georgia statesman had fulfilled his insolent above us had been a dishonored and adegraded rag; if this Chamber had been spoliated and | sacked as you tried to spoliate and sack it; if this country had been destroyed and overthrown as you tried to destroy and overthrow it; if the Constitution of the United States had surviving soldier of the Union armies. come an antiquated relic and American citisenship a forgotten attribute; if slavery had been declared to be right and liberty wrong, and if the theories of Calhoun and of Jefferson Davis had been declared to be the true measure of interpretation of the Constitution.

Mr. President, such calamities were imminent often during the war. From the place where we now sit the challenge of the sentinel upon the hills of Virginia could almost have been heard and the reverberation of your guns thundered noarsely along the Valley of the Potomac. I have often reflected how I should have felt if these results had been accomplished; had my political sins been forgiven; had I come back and said, "Remove my political disabilities; allow me to enter your legislative body and draw my salary punctually and with dispatch."

THE CONFEDERATE HEROES IN BRONZE

mounting their granite pedestals in this Capital, Lee instead of Grant, Davis instead of Garfield, Stonewall Jackson instead of McPherson, I do not believe that I should have had any consolation in voting pensions to Confederate soldiers myself. I doubt whether I should ever better than liberty.

But, Mr. President, I should have regarded it as the climax of effrontery, as the very apex and summit of hardihood and audacity, I will not say pusillanimity and dishonor, when I had accepted a pardon, had my disabilities removed, and taken the oath of allegiance to the successful Southern Confederacy, if I had appeared day afterday upon every occasion when opportunity offered to denounce the efforts made by my conquerors to reward their own soldiers, and to haggle about the price that the victors should see fit to bestow upon the men by whom I was vanquished.

Therefore, Mr. President, I say again, without personal imputation or inference, to those who are under one pretext and another attempting to convince the North that they can safely and patriotically vote the Democratic ticket and elect Democratic Presidents, although 153 votes in the Electoral College are in those States saturated with these sentiments, J do not think that the North is at all deluded

by such pretensions. It is a little singular, Mr. President, that in all the years which have elapsed since the war there never has come from one of the States that were in rebellion a single Unionist, so far as I know, elected by Democratic votes to either House of Congress, not even by an accident. little abbreviation as I can, repeat the oration | They never have blundered into sending here delivered on that occasion. As I said, it was a man who was not in the Confederate service in some capacity or other; nor, so far as I know, has any Governor of any one of the Confederate States since the war ever been a Union-

ist. The supreme test that is applied is the TEST OF SERVICE TO THE CONFEDERACY. When I look over the roll of this body and over the roll of the other House of Congress and reflect how few of those who served in the Union armies are found in the councils of the Nation, demonstrations that we have heard and seen I do not blame him for that, Mr. President, upon this bill and every similar bill that is pre- Mention The National Tribune.

The Senator from Missouri, in the course of his heart, as I believe the Senator from Ken- | the debate last Wednesday, as an illustration of tucky and the Senator from Missouri have the magnanimity of the South, assured us that of the \$883,000,000 of pensions that had been paid \$240,000,000 had been contributed by the South; and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Hampton], who evidently is a more accurate arithmetician, arose and said, not \$240,-000,000 but \$290,000,000. I wish that Senator, victors of earth's great battles; but never yet, sir, as he is now present, would tell us by what method of computation he has reached the conclusion that out of \$883,000,000 paid for pen-

Mr. President, that is a glittering generality. stead of \$290,000,000. I should like if some eminent arithmetician would get out his table standing midway between the thinning ranks of of logarithms, which is the usual practice on his old comrades, whose faltering footsteps are | these occasions, and tell us how it appears that the South has paid \$290,000,000 since the war closed out of the \$883,000,000 that have been paid as the sum total evidencing the Nation's gratitude to its surviving soldiers.

Even if they have paid \$290,000,000, I have one single remark to make about that. They are very fortunate that they did not have to pay the whole of it, and, instead of grumbling and complaining that they have paid \$290,000,-000, they ought to be thankful they did not have to foot the entire bill, as Germany made France foot the expenses of the Franco-Prussian war, and as every other vanquished and rebellious province has been compelled to submit to exaction and ransom. Yet after the war has long since closed we have the jailors and murderers of Andersonville, Belle Isle and Libby Prison sitting here beneath the flag that they endeavored to dishonor, legislating for the country they attempted to destroy, and trying to pinch, belittle and minimize the amount that we shall pay to the mutilated and disabled survivors of

THE HELL OF THAT INCARCERATION. The Senator from Missouri rises in a burst of indignant impatience and wants to know when all this going to end. He says he has gone thus far, but he shall go no further; that he was coerced by the necessities of his position because he was a Confederate, of which I do not see the logic. He says that he was coerced by Birist was risen from the dead. This moment | the logic of his position to vote, as we are lads its richest reward in the fact that we can light | bound to assume, for dishonest and unjustifiable pensions because he was a Confederate, but that, God helping him, he is going no further. women, the light and soul and crown of our civili- He is going to resist the claims of these organzation, rise and give your hearts voice as we tell | ized robbers and plunderers who have banded together for the purpose of depleting the Treasury, and they shall have no single farthing more. I will tell that Senator and every other tinguished representative who had just been Democratic Senator, whether they like it or not, what we intend to do. I will tell the Senasentence. I will quote one paragraph in which. tor from Missouri and the rest of his associates he refers to the services rendered him by that just where it is to stop. It is going to stop when the arrears of pension are paid, when ing unveiled in a somewhat memorable debate | the limitation is removed, and every soldier upon the rolls, or who hereafter gets on the rolls, is paid from the day of his disability, or his survivors from the day of his death, and when every surviving soldier of the Union armies is put on the rolls for service only. That is when it is going to stop [applause in the gal-Referring, I suppose, to our friend who is leries]; and if you do not like it, make the most

When is it going to end? And on every occasion last week as this week the old, stale calumnies about the arrears of pension act are repeated. Mr. President, I was chairman of

AN ACT OF GREAT NATIONAL JUSTICE. I consented to the insertion of the compromise date of July 1, 1880, because I could not get the principle established in any other way, and I gave notice then and made a pledge, which I have redeemed at every session of Congress since, that I would never desist from my efforts to remove that limitation and to pay every soldier placed upon that roll from the date of disability or discharge, so that this stigma should be wiped out and the honor of the Nation redeemed. And yet the Senator from Kentucky farthest from me [Mr. Beck], in his speech upon the infirmities of the tariff on a ension bill, said that we were told when that passed in 1879 that it would take about ighteen or twenty millions, not over thirty at the ouside, to make it operative, and that hunreds of millions had since been spent. Mr. President, that statement has been refuted so ften that it does not deserve another word in eply. No such statement was made; no such

statement could have been made. The only statement was that to apply that rinciple to those who were already upon the roll would not require at the outside over \$30,-000,000 and might not cost more than \$18,000,-England dinner, in December of the same year, the expense that would be due under the act 000. How could any one say what would be thereafter? It would depend entirely upon the number of applications under it. And yet, with a disingennouncess that has no parallel, upon every occasion that offers the Senators who oppose this bill affirm that the Nation was feelings of ill-will or malevolence toward them | duped into the adoption of that measure by false statements as to the amount it would cost.

Are we at last, says the Senator from Mis souri, to have a service pension bill? Nothing, with curious reflection what my emotion would he said, will content the soldiers and their allies but a service-pension bill; and are we to reversed; if the armies of the Confederacy had | have that? Yes, Mr. President, you are to dictated terms of peace in this Capital; if the have that! There is not to-day a surviving soldier or the widow or dependent relative of menace to call the roll of his slaves in the shadow | any surviving soldier in any of the antecedent of Banker Hill, and if the flag that now floats | wars of the Republic who is not on the roll for a service pension-not one. I voted for the Mexican service-persion bill, not because I beleved it was wholly justifiable, but for the purpose of removing the last obstacle in the athway of giving a service pension to every The Mexican war was waged in the interest

Continued on 8th page.)

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BOTTLE HOW MANY BEANS?

to the readers of Doncas is the Guessing Bean Prize List which is offered to its subscribers during February, March and April. The publishers have provided a large glass bottle, of which a cut is herewith shown: without giving exact measurement, we can say the bottle will approximate about one quart in size; it is filled about seven-eighths full of different sized beans and scaled. This bottle stands on the publishers' deak. where any one can see it, and fifty prizes are offered to that number of persons guess-ing nearest the number of beans there are in the bottle. Every subscriber (whether

A matter of more than special interest

THE PRIZES ARE TO BE AS FOLLOWS; FIRST PRIZE:—An elegant Lady's Cloak, to be furnished by Mess. James McCreery & Co., of 805 Broadway, New York, to cost not less than FIVE PRIZES:—Consisting of Five Dollars

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FIFTH PRIZE:—A Lady's hiusical Work Box, valued at \$1,00 each, \$50.00.

The judy's clock wors to the first one gression the event number of heavy in the bottle.

The lady's closk goes to the first one guessing the exact number of beans in the bottle. If others guess the same they will each (provided the number of ex not exceed fifty persons) receive a prize in the order in which their guess is recorded. Any prizes left remaining will be sent to those coming the newrest to guessing the right number, in their respective order, until the entire fifty prizes are exhausted. Example of the prizes are exhausted. Example of the prizes are in the order to the prizes are subscriber, send in your subscription at once (only fifty cents a year), and take your chance with the rest. You get a randsome, as well as useful, magnaine for a year, with a chance for a prize besides. If you are already a subscriber, enclose a postal note or postage stamps to the amount of fifty cents in the letter which contains your guess. Every guess will be registered in the order in which it reaches us. registered in the order in which it reaches us. Address THE DORCAS MAGAZINE, 239 BROADWAY, New York.



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W ANTED-By Robert C. Meare, Hindsville, Ark.— The addresses of any countides who were in Jon Holt Hospital, Indiana, in Summer of '61; especially Wm. Frost, who was wounded in the neck. WANTED-By Horace P. Porter, M. D., Oneida, Kan. V —The addresses of all surviving officers and com-rides of 7th Conn., and the widows and orphans of comides who were killed or have died.

WANTED-By Timothy Sheeahny, Midway, Pa.— The addresses of any communes of Co. M., 1st U. S. Cav., who knew of my being sent to hospital after the battle of Aquin Creek, Va. WANTED-By John W. Baker, 50th Ind., Kinnison, Indian Ter. - The address of Wm. H. Vantriece, of Co. L. 65th Ind.

WANTED-BY W. H. Potter, Ontario, Canada-The who were on the U. S. S. Forest Rose in '63, or New Era in '64, Mississippi Squadron. WANTED-By Jerome C. Thompson, Lake Crystal, Minn,-The address of David Strang, Co. A, 3th Minn, 344-31

WANTED-By Solomon Meeks, Connor Station, Kan. O. F. 199th Ky. U. S. C. T.; enlisted at Owensbury, Ky., in 1863, and mustered out at Port Lavaca, Tex. 384-21 WANTED-By James W. Randall, Maquon, Ill. ANTED-By rames w. Raddan, Maquon, Hi.—
The address of any comrade who was vaccinated
in Barracks No. 1, Camp McClellan, Davenport, Iowa, in
Winter of '83-4, and the doctor who did the vaccinating;
also, address of John Baker, Drammer-Boy of 20th fewa.

WANTED-By Joseph S. Fisher, Custer City, Dak.— The address of Henry Bruce, inte of Co. 1, 7th Ill.; last heard of him while in Springfield, Ill. WANTED -By J. H. McMahon, Fitchburg, Mass. — The address of any officers or commades of Co. C., id battalion 18th U. S. Inf. who served from July, 1985, 55